



Friend of
the
human
race



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Re-vitalising the environmental health services systems

Graham Jukes

A reflection from the United Kingdom



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**Being an
Environmental
Health
Practitioner is...**

**...feeling part of
everything**



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CIEH information



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Chadwick

Court

15

Hatfields

London

SE1 8DJ

www.cieh.org



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CHADWICK COURT

15

“The object for which the Chartered Institute is established is to promote for the public benefit the theory and science of environmental health in all its aspects and the dissemination of knowledge about environmental health”

Royal Charter



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Environmental health is not delivered by the CIEH it is delivered by our members and others working in the private sector or within democratic administrative systems of government. The role of the CIEH is to promote and support that process.



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The Determinants of Health

SOCIO- ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

SOCIAL & COMMUNITY NETWORKS

INDIVIDUAL LIFESTYLE FACTORS

AGE, SEX & GENETIC FACTORS



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WILLIAM HENRY DUNCAN, M.D.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, LIVERPOOL.
1847 - 1863.
FIRST MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN THIS COUNTRY.



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“Environmental Health, having
invented itself in the 19th century
needs to reinvent itself at the start of
the 21st”

Agendas for Change



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Policy Development Board: Themes

Public Health

- Communicable Diseases
- Non-Communicable Diseases
- New Methods of Working
- Tackling Inequalities

Better Regulation

- Regulation or Self Regulation
- Crisis Management
- Performance Management
- Supply of EH Professionals



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Policy Development Board: Themes

Changing Policy Frameworks

- Globalisation
- Risk Aversion
- Regionalisation

Environmental Stewardship

- Energy
- Land resources

Sustainable Communities

- Poor Housing Conditions
- Crime / Community Safety



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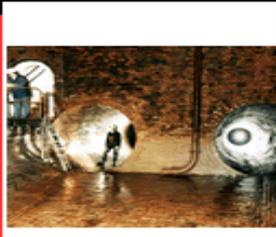
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EHJ - The professional magazine of the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Environmental Health Journal

is the professional magazine of the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health

 CURRENT ISSUE

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BACK TO CIEH HOMEPAGE

EHJ

Delivered monthly to members, EHJ explores good practice, technical issues - and finds the movers and shakers in the world of environmental health. Established more than 100 years ago in the days of sanitary inspectors, today's EHJ complements sister paper EHN, by exploring features and personalities behind the headlines and encouraging open debate on all environmental health topics



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News Headlines

CIEH stales all time low in safety enforcement
- Thursday, November 28 2002
The CIEH has warned that some local authorities are providing.....

Jail term for meat fraud farmer
- Thursday, November 28 2002
The owner of a Norfolk poultry pet food operation, suspected.....

Prevention joins the health agenda
- Thursday, November 28 2002
The government claims to have placed public health at the heart.....

NASS clams up over asylum housing
- Thursday, November 28 2002
The National Asylum Support Service has said that it will not.....

NI EHOs lobby for public health role in shake-up
- Thursday, November 28 2002
Environmental health should apply pressure to remain operating.....

(Backtrack) on HMO licensing

**EMPOWERING
PUBLIC HEALTH**

**REPORTS
FROM THE
CIEH 2002
CONFERENCE
& EXHIBITION**

REPORTS FROM 

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Journal of Environmental Health Research



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Member & recruitment information



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Recruitment and Retention

- Since 1995 there has been an 80% reduction in applications to environmental health degree courses
- There were less than 300 applications for all environmental health courses in 2000 (and typically each applicant will make up to 6 applications)



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Recruitment and Retention

- 3 environmental health degree courses have closed in the last three years. All the remaining courses are struggling for numbers in an attempt to remain viable
- We need to train 500 new EHO's every year to address the current and worsening short fall



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CIEH Regional Centres



9500 members

16 Centres

54 Branches

104 Staff

£3.2 mill
budget

Non Political

Professional
Body



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World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002, Johannesburg



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Johannesburg commitments

Water and sanitation: *to halve proportion of people without access to sanitation and safe drinking water by 2015*

Energy and climate: *to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy; phase out energy subsidies where appropriate; to enhance cooperation to reduce air pollution*

Chemicals: *by 2020 chemicals should be used and produced in ways that minimise significant adverse effects on human health or the environment; to improve developing countries access to environmentally sound alternatives to ozone depleting chemicals; new goal to promote the reduction of risks posed by heavy metals by 2020*



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Johannesburg commitments

Sustainable development: *commitment to establish a 10 year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production; use life-cycle analysis to improve products and services where appropriate*

Corporate accountability: *commitment to actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability; support phase-out of all forms of export subsidies*

Natural Disaster: *commitment to develop and strengthen a range of activities to improve natural disaster preparedness and response*



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The European Context



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The European Union

Set up after the 2nd World War.
European integration has delivered half
a century of stability, peace and
economic prosperity.



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Current Member States

Belgium

Denmark

Germany

Greece

Spain

France

Ireland

Italy

Luxembourg

the Netherlands

Austria

Portugal

Finland

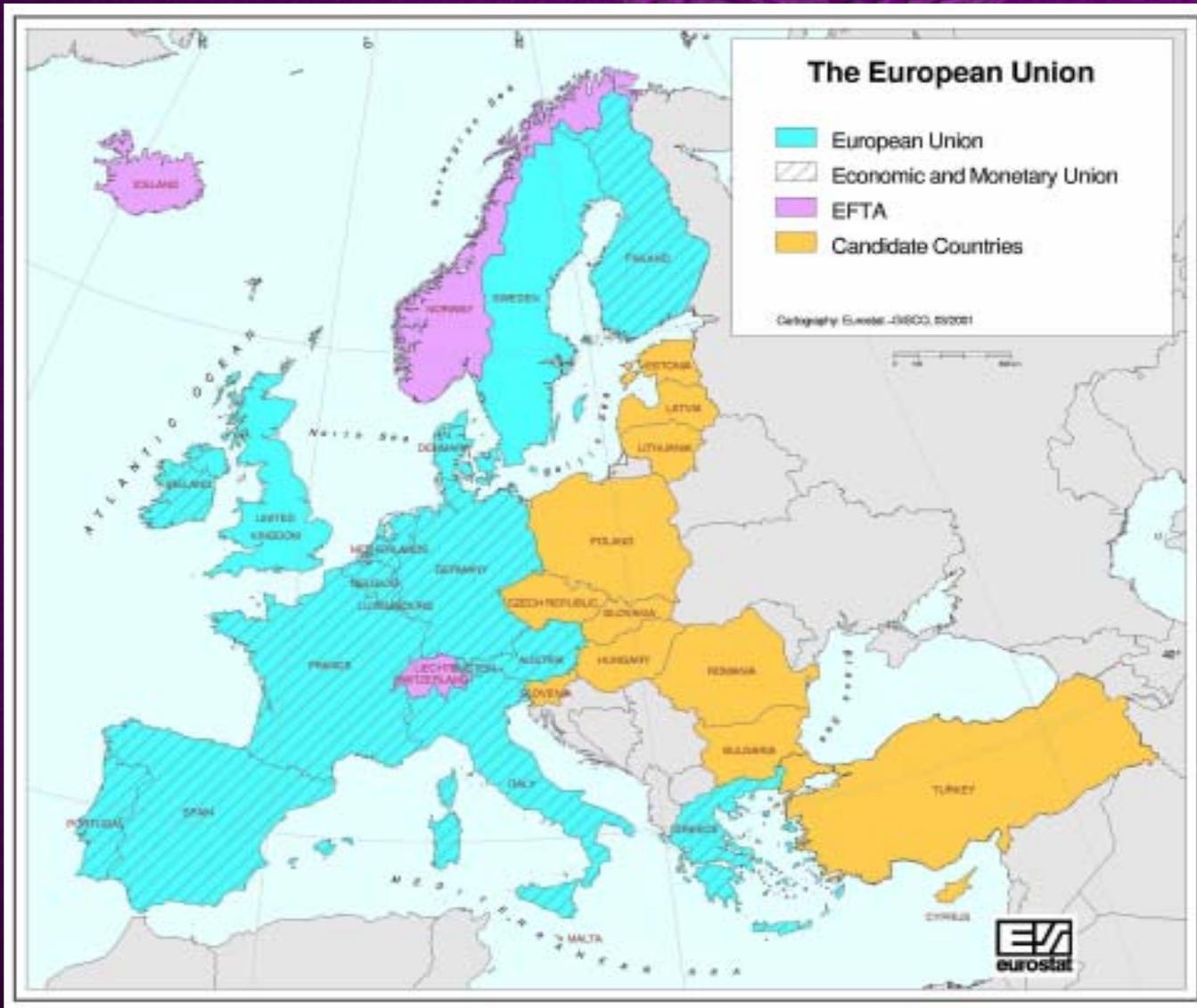
Sweden

United Kingdom



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The European Union



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Candidate Countries



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Key statistics: EU-15 and Applicant Countries

	Population	Area	GDP	GDP	GDP Change	Inflation ¹
	million	000 km2	€ billion	€ per head	%	%
Bulgaria	8.2	111	44.3	5,400	5.8	10.3
Cyprus	0.8	9	12.4	18,500	4.8	4.9
Czech Republic	10.3	79	135.1	13,500	2.9	3.9
Estonia	1.4	45	12.1	8,500	6.9	3.9
Hungary	10	93	117	11,700	5.2	10
Latvia	2.4	65	15.6	6,600	6.6	2.6
Lithuania	3.7	65	24.3	6,600	3.3	0.9
Malta	0.4	0.3	4.6	11,900	5	2.4
Poland	38.6	313	337.9	8,700	4	10.1
Romania	22.4	238	135.4	6,000	1.6	45.7
Slovak Republic	5.4	49	58.3	10,800	2.2	12.1
Slovenia	2	20	32	16,100	4.6	8.9
Turkey	65.3	775	433.3	6,400	7.2	54.9
Candidate total	170.9	1862.3	1362.3	130700	60.1	170.6
EU-15	378.3	3,191	8499	22,500	3.4	2.1
Grand Total	549.2	5053.3	9861.3	153200	63.5	172.7

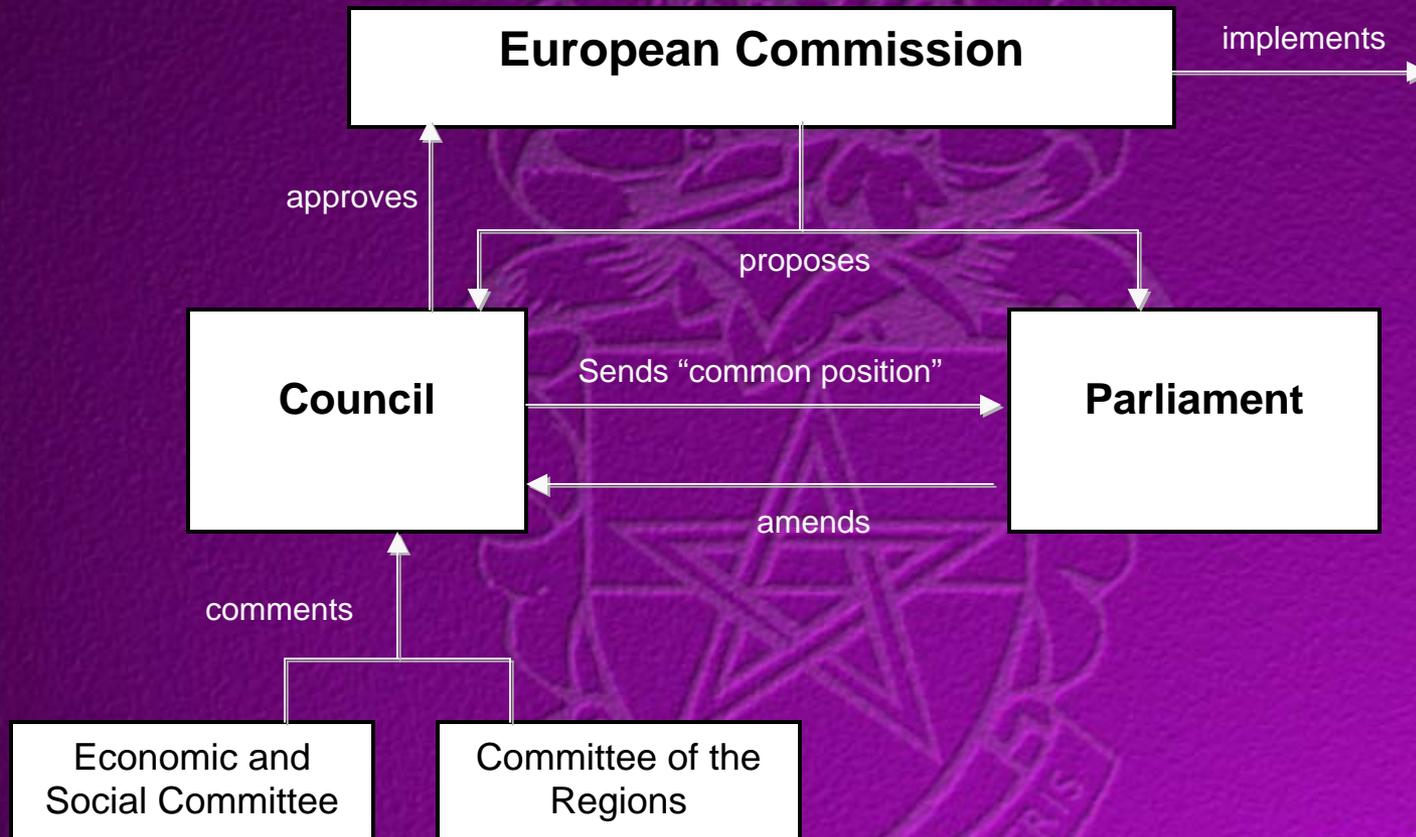
EU Principal Objectives

- Establish European citizenship (Human rights; Freedom of movement; Civil and political rights)
- Ensure freedom, security and justice (Cooperation in the field of Justice and Home Affairs)
- Promote economic and social progress (Single market; Euro; Job creation; Regional development; Environmental protection)
- Assert Europe's role in the world (Common foreign policy and security; Influence)



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How the European Union Works



Institutions of the EU

European Parliament

Council of the
European Union

European Commission

Court of Justice

Court of Auditors

European Central
Bank

Economic and Social
Committee

Committee of the
Regions

European Investment
Bank

European
Ombudsman



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Agencies of the European Union

Cedefop	European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training
EUROFOUND	European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions
EEA	European Environment Agency
ETF	European Training Foundation
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
EMA	European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products
OHIM	Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)
EU-OSHA	European Agency for Safety and Health at Work
CPVO	Community Plant Variety Office
CdT	Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union
EUMC	European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia
EAR	European Agency for Reconstruction
EFSA	European Food Safety Authority
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency
EASA	European Aviation Safety Agency



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Key Agencies for Environmental Health

European Environment Agency (EEA)

European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA)

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (EUROFOUND)



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European Environment Agency

Its mission is to collect and disseminate timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information on the state and trends of the environment at European level

The founding regulation of EEA stipulates that it is open to countries that do not belong to the EU but share its concern for the environment



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EU - OSHA

- Acts as a catalyst for developing, analysing and disseminating information that improves occupational safety and health.
- Runs a comprehensive network of safety and health websites; an active publications programme producing everything from specialist information reports to campaign material.
- National focal points, typically the lead OSH organisation in their respective countries, coordinate and disseminate information from the Agency within individual countries



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EFSA

- To provide independent scientific advice on all matters with an impact on food safety.
- Carries out scientific assessments on any matter effecting the safety of the food supply, (eg. animal health, animal welfare and plant health).
- Scientific advisor on non-food and feed GMOs, and on nutrition in relation to Community legislation
- A key task is to communicate directly with the public on its areas of responsibility



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EUROFOUND

Set up to:

- Provide authoritative guidance and advice to social policy makers
- Assess and analyse living and working conditions
- Report on developments and trends, especially those driving change
- Contribute to improving the quality of life



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Environmental and Public Health in the European Union



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Sixth Environment Action Programme

Four priority areas for action are:

1. Tackling climate change

Objective: to stabilise the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that will not cause unnatural variations of the earth's climate

2. Nature and Bio-diversity

Objective: to protect and restore the functioning of natural systems and halt the loss of biodiversity in the EU and globally. To protect soils against erosion and pollution



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Sixth Environment Action Programme

3. Environment and Health

Objective: to achieve a quality of the environment where the levels of man-made contaminants, including different types of radiation, do not give rise to significant impacts on or risks to human health

4. Sustainable use of natural resources & management of waste

Objective: to ensure the use of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment. To achieve a de-coupling of resource use from economic growth through significantly improved resource efficiency, dematerialisation of the economy, and waste prevention



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Public Health Programme 2001-2006

An integrated strategy with a three strand approach:

1. Improving information for the development of public health
2. Reacting rapidly to health threats
3. Tackling health determinants, through health promotion and disease prevention



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Key dates for the EU

- July 2002: reform of the Common Agricultural Policy
- May 2003: WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- 2002-2004: European Convention, followed by IGC and Treaty revision
- June 2004: European Parliament elections
- June 2004: re-appointment of the European Commission
- 2004: first group of accession countries join EU



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Environmental Health and the WHO Regional Office for Europe



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Background to Developments

- 1980: Adopted 'health for all' strategy
- 1984: Adopted 38 'health for all' regional targets
- 1987: UN World Commission on Environment and Development report "Our Common Future"
- 1989: 1st European Conference on Environment and Health in Frankfurt-am-Main – adopted the European Charter on Environment and Health
- 1992: UN conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro endorsed Agenda 21
- 1992: European Community adopted its Fifth Environmental Health Action Programme



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Background to Developments

- 1993: In response to Rio, WHO adopted a new global strategy for health and the environment
- 1994: Second European Conference on Environment and Health in Helsinki - developed the framework for developing NEHAPs
- 1996: UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
- 1999: Third European Conference on Environment and Health in London - adopted the London Declaration, a Charter on Transport, Environment and Health and a Protocol on Water and Health
- 2004: Fourth European Conference on Environment and Health to be held in Budapest



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Third Conference on Environment & Health, London 1999

Transport, environment and health

Early human effects of climate change and
stratospheric ozone depletion in Europe

Environment and health research for Europe

Economic perspectives on environment and health

Health, environment and safety management in
industrial and other enterprises



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Third Conference on Environment & Health, London 1999

Children's health and the environment

Access to information, public participation and
access to justice in environment and health
matters

Water and health

Local processes for environment and health
action

Implementing NEHAPs in partnership



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